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RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE ADMITS BIG DISASTER TO ARMY IN PRUSSIA

German General Staff Officially Claims That 70,000 of Czar's Troops Were Taken Prisoners.

AUSTRIA TO GIVE UP LEMBERG IS REPORT BY WAY OF ROME

Brilliant Victory Claimed for Russians in Galicia, With Austrians Routed, Leaving 30,000 Prisoners In Enemy's Hands.

BURIED 14,800 AUSTRIAN DEAD, RUSSIAN STATEMENT DECLARES

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), September 2 (via London), 11:55 a.m.—The following official announcement was made public here today:

"Our forces invading Galicia have continued their advance in the direction of Lemberg. The enemy fell back gradually before our troops. We captured some cannon, some rapid-fire guns and some caissons. The pursuit continues.

"Near Guila and Lipa the enemy occupied a strong position of such natural strength that it was considered impregnable. They also desperately attempted to stop our advance by a flanking attack in the direction of Halurz.

We repulsed the Austrians, inflicting severe losses. We buried on the battlefield 14,800 Austrian dead, captured a flag and thirty-two guns and a quantity of supplies and made many prisoners, including a general.

On the south front, in the Warsaw district, all the Austrian attacks have been repelled with success. Assuming the offensive on our right wing, we forced the Austrians to retreat, capturing three cannon, ten rapid-fire guns and over 1,000 prisoners. According to statements made by the latter, the Austrian losses were very heavy."

ROUT OF AUSTRIAN DIVISION.

PETROGRAD (ST. PETERSBURG), September 2, 3 p.m.-The general staff announces that the Austrian 15th Division was completely routed near Lustchoff, August 28, and that 100 officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoners.

The official statement adds that the commander of the Austrian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners 600 had been

The Russians also captured twenty guns and the flag of the 65th regiment.

ADVICES IN LONDON.

NDON, September 2.—The Russian embassy here has received from the general staff at Petrograd (St. Petersburg) the following account of the Russian reverses in East Prussia:

"Our offensive continues in our western position in eastern Prussia. Our troops have destroyed the (railroad) stations at Landsberg, Roessel and Bischoffstein and the Heilsberg-Zinten and battle by taking refuge in the expedient Bartenstein-Koenigsberg railroads.

In the southern portion of East Prussia the Germans brought up reinforcements along our whole front and attacked our two army corps. These corps suffered a check, caused by the heavy artillery, which the Germans brought up from neighboring forts on the

Vistula. "Our contact with the enemy remains unbroken, and fresh Russian troops are arriving on the Austrian fronts.

GREAT DISASTER ADMITTED.

"The stubborn fighting continues."

LONDON, September 2, 10:10 a.m.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals.

GERMAN GENERAL STAFF'S CLAIM.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company reports the receipt there of a Berlin dispatch to the effect that the German general staff has published a statement that 70,000 Russian prisoners, among them 300 officers, were captured at the battle of Gilgenburg. The Russian artillery is also reported to have been destroyed.

Gilgenburg is in East Prussia, thirty-two miles northeast of

AUSTRIANS MAY EVACUTE LEMBERG.

A dispatch from Rome says the Giornale d'Italia publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that the Austrian government has made arrangements for the evacuation of Lemberg, Galicia.

The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent transmitting the following statement issued

"Recognizing that the occupation of Lemberg by Russian troops is inevitable, the provincial government has removed the archives of state and given instructions to the burgomaster as to the conduct of the city after its occupation by the Rusians."

Long List of Dead.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Long List of Dead.

The newspapers of Lemberg, the correspondent continues, publish long liats of Austrian dead, covering entire

Recent dispatches have described it as invested by Russian troops, and reports from St. Petersburg have declared that the "fron ring" around Lemberg was being drawn closer and closer.

The announcement from Vienna that Recent dispatches have described it as Lemberg is the capital of Galicia,

NEWMAN QUESTIONS OUSTER JUDGMENT

Appeal of Commissioner From Justice Gould's Rulings Is Filed.

TEN ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR ARE MADE

Hundred and Twenty Cases Ahead of Commissioner's on Docket-Hearing Probably in December.

The appeal of Oliver P. Newman, president of the board of District Commissioners, from the ouster judgment peals. Ten assignments of error are made against the rulings of Justice Gould by Attorneys Ralston and Rich-ardson and G. W. Hott, representing

docket ahead of the Newman case. Un-less a motion to advance be made and granted by the court a hearing of the ouster proceedings is not likely before December. Although quo warranto is an extraordinary remedy in law, it is an extraordinary remedy in law, it is not enumerated in the rules of the ap-pellate court, which provide that most extraordinary cases be assigned to the special calendar, which has the precedence for hearings each month. In the regular course the Newman case would probably not be reached until December and might go over until January.

Exceptions to Rulings.

Mr. Newman's exceptions to the rul-

ings of the trial judge are:
"(1) The court erred in refusing permit the respondent to show that the facts developed in the testimony in his case had been furnished by him this case had been furnished by him and by others to the Senate committee examining the matter of his residence qualifications before confirmation of his appointment as civil Commissioner of the District of Columbia. "(2) The court erred in refusing to allow the respondent to show that a full statement of facts relating to his residence qualifications, which facts were submitted in evidence in this case, had been submitted to and passed upon by the President at the time of his appointment to the office of a civil Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

civil Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

"(3) The court erred in holding that it was proper for the jury to pass on the question whether as a fact respondent was an actual resident of the District of Columbia for three years preceding his appointment, although said fact had been examined and decided by the President, and also by the Senate in confirming respondent's appointment, upon substantially the same evidence as was before the jury in this case.

Power of Review Questioned.

"4. The court erred in holding that it had the power to review and reverse the action of the President and Senate in ominating and confirming the responden

"5. The court erred in holding that the relator had sufficient interest to bring and maintain this action.

"6. The court erred in granting the petitioner the right to open and close the evidence and the right to open and close the argument to the jury, and in refusing the request of the respondent to open and close the evidence.

"7. The court erred in refusing to grant the several prayers for instructions submitted by the respondent to be given to the jury-and each of them.

"8. The court erred in overruling the respondent's motion for a new trial upon the several grounds assigned in said motion. "5. The court erred in holding that the

tion.

"9. The court erred in overruling respondent's motion for judgment non obstante veredicto for the several reasons assigned therein.

"10. The court erred in refusing to grant the respondent's motion for arrest of judgment for the several reasons assigned therein.

MAY SHOOT MINE LAYERS. British Discuss Taking Retaliatory Steps Against Germans.

LONDON, September 2.-The Times aval correspondent, discussing the fact that the German fleet has so far declined the British challenge to a pitched of sowing mines in the North sea, sug gests that it may be necessary for the gests that it may be necessary for the admiralty, which has heretofore declined to condescend to the German methods in this respect, to take retaliatory measures in the near future. "We may either have to use mines for the purpose of preventing mine laying vessels leaving German ports," says the correspondent, "or we may decide that crews of vessels used as mine layers should be given short shrift as pirates. It may also become necessary to forbid all traffic at night within certain areas under penalty of vessels contravening these regulations being sunk on sight."

OLYMPIC SAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Other Transatlantic Liners Due to Leave New York Today.

NEW YORK, September 2.-The White pool. The American liner St. Paul and the Red Star liner Vaderiand were due to sall later in the day. The Olympic and St. Paul booked less than 3,000 paysengers between them. The Vaderland had none. She had been in port since the war began. She was to have sailed three weeks ago with Belgion reservists, but the reservists apparently were slow in responding to the call. She will now go to Liverpool instead of Antwerp, to bring back American refugees.

Among the Olympic's passengers was William E. Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, who owns a large estate and country home lying between two of the forts which guard Paris. He goes to bring his wife back to this country. Mr. Corey said he had offered the estate to the French government as a herding place for cattle to supply the army.

NO ELECTION TODAY.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate: Debate was resumed on the Clayton trust bill.

The Nicaraguan canal treaty was reported favorably to the for-eign relations committee from a

House Met at noon. were considered under the calendar Wednesday rule.



THE DILEMMA.

RUMOR THAT TURKS WILL WAR ON RUSSIA

Unconfirmed News to That Effect Posted Today in New York.

PORTE'S AMBASSADOR WITHOUT INFORMATION

Intimation That British Interests in

Ottoman Empire Will be Committed to United States.

NEW YORK, September 2.-Dow, lones & Co. today published the follow ing on its news ticket: "London-Unconfirmed reports are cur

rent here that Turkey has declared war on Russia. Communication with Con-stantinople has been cut off for three days and the Turkish ambassador stated ie had no way of telling when he would hear from his government again.'

The Turkish ambassador here said to day he was unable to confirm the report that his country had declared war on Russia. He has not been in cable com-nunication with his government for days.

Mobilization Explained. The object of the mobilization

Turkish troops was described in a statement today by the Turkish an bassador, A. Rustem Bey. "The Turkish mobilization, which

started about a month ago, and not quite recently as yesterday's telegrams might make one think, has brought to arms not 200,000 men mentioned in the same dispatches, but probably more

Britain Doubts Neutrality.

Great Britain asked the United State o be prepared to care for British diplomatic interests in Turkey, indicating that the allies had practically lost hope of persuading the Ottoman empire to re main neutral.

Dispatches received at the British en The American liner St. Paul and bassy referred to the incorporation in the

NO ELECTION TODAY.

Two Ballots Taken by the Papal Conclave This Morning. PARIS. September 2 (2:25 P.M.)-

Havas agency dispatch from Rome says that at 11:10 o'clock this morning the that at 11:10 o'clock this morning the smoke of burning ballots rose from the chimney of the Sistine Chapel, indicating to the vast throng in St. Peter's Square that the two ballots taken this forenoon for the election of a pope had been without result.

The balloting began yesterday, the sacred college of cardinals having assembled the night before.

PROGRESS OF GREAT BATTLES ON THREE FIELDS IN EUROPE

The fourth day of the second general battle between the Germans and the allies finds Emperor William's forces pressing with unprecedented strength their advance on Paris.

Their right is reported to be within fifty miles of the French capital. In the absence of official announcements, news dispatches indicate that the British and French continue a stubborn resistance, giving way slowly, however, whenever this strategy is necessary to keep their lines intact and prevent an enveloping movement by the German right.

In the east the fighting progresses with unabated fury. Both the Russian and the Austro-German armies have met successes and reverses. It is admitted in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) that two army corps were defeated in east Prussia and that three Russian generals were lost.

On the other hand, the Austrians appear to have been defeated in Galicia, where overwhelming successes are claimed by the Russians. This claim finds support in a dispatch from Vienna which states that the Austrians had decided to evacuate Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Official dispatches from Petrograd by way of London show evidence of having been closely censored in London.

The attitudes of Turkey and Italy are anxiously awaited by all the belligerents. A semi-official dispatch from Petrograd says that Turkish troops have landed on the shores of Asia Minor at Smyrna. Further pressure is reported to have been brought on Italy by Germany and Austria to have her support the triple alliance.

The Japanese foreign office has issued a statement complaining of the alleged unfair treatment of Japanese non-combatants in Germany.

The western coast of Belgium and the northwestern coast of France are apparently clear of Germans.

Antwerp has asked for an increased garrison. The town has also experienced a shudder because of another Zeppelin visit. The great dirigible was fired on and it departed without

Nothing so complete as the present censorship of news from the actual battle line in France has been known since the beginning of the war.

ARMY OF JAPANESE IS LANDED IN CHINA, SAYS PEKING REPORT

Force of Between 10,000 and 15,000 Are Said to Have Disembarked From Eighteen Transports.

PEKING, China, September 2.- Japan has landed between 10,000 and 15,000 troops from eighteen transports at Lungkow, a newly opened port, about 100 miles north of Tsingtau. This is de clared here to have been done in violation of China's neutrality.

the treatment of Japanese in Germany is that as early as August 8 the Germans, began watching all Japanese in Germany. The Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin advised his nationals to leave the country; a number did depart, but on the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum the expiration of the Japanese ultimatum the country. This report comes as something of a that as early as August 8 the Germans began watching all Japanese in Germany.
The Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin advised his nationals to leave the country; a number did depart, but on the German authorities took into custody iffty Japanese and put them in prison, claiming that this action was taken for their "protection."

The civil authorities gave the Japanese in Japan.

Japan Charges Persecution.

TOKIO, September 2.—The foreign office today issued a statement in which
the treatment of Japanese in Germany is
described. This announcement declares
the treatment of Japanese Represents Japanese indescribed. This announcement declares

W. Gerard, who represents Japanese interests, protested at this situation.

GERMAN HOSTS PRESS NEARER PARIS GATES; **NOW 50 MILES AWAY**

Allies Battle Desperately to Halt Advance, But Invaders March Steadily Toward Their Goal.

HOPES OF FRENCH ARE STAKED ON THE CONFLICT NOW RAGING

Wedge Driven Into Enemy's Center, It Is Maintained, May Give Defenders of the Capital a Decisive Advantage.

GERMANS AT COMPIEGNE.

PARIS, September 2, 3:15 p.m.—"A German cavalry corps marching toward the forest of Compiegne, on the left wing of the allied forces, engaged the English Tuesday, September 1. The English captured ten guns."

This statement was given out officially today.

LONDON, September 2, 10:10 a.m.-A corner of the curtain over the battle drama in northwestern France has momentarily been

the German assault on the upper Oise, less than fifty miles from There the British are fighting terrifically to prevent the Germans

from securing one of the most direct routes to Paris.

It shows the allies battling desperately to prevent the success of

ALLIES ARE FORCED BACK.

News of this battle reaching here from two different sources is the first definite information since the end of the battle of Mons. The battle raged Sunday and Monday, and by sheer weight of numbers the Germans obtained a slight advantage.

Military experts point out that from the present position on the upper Oise river the German advance will become increasingly difficult, owing to the natural features of the country, as well as the arti-

ficial defenses that will have to be encountered. HOPE TO EXHAUST GERMANS.

It is becoming evident that all along the western line the allies are playing for time in the hope that the German assault will become

In a dispatch from Paris dated Sunday, August 30, the local correspondent of the Paily Mail says there is one circumstance regarding the position in which the allied which the allied armies now find themselves which may be regarded as hopeful. This is that at St. Quentin, the angle of their position, they appear to have thrust forward a threatening wedge into the enemy's center. The allies will have the benefit in the engagement that will be resumed at daybreak tomorrow (Monday), the correspondent continues, of moving on the enemy's interior lines. There is, therefore, perhaps a hope that a vigorous counter attack from La Fere might succeed in cutting through the German center.

"So here is the enemy within sixty miles of Paris," the correspondent declares. "What will happen if the fortune of this battle once again goes against the allies? We may perhaps see British troops falling back with their French comrades on Paris."

A Feat Without Precedent.

The Times correspondent at Dieppe. France, has telegraphed his paper as follows:

War Office Statement. selves which may be regarded as hope-

France, has telegraphed his paper as

"In the main northern theater of the war the German advance appears to continue without slackening its pace.
"It must indeed be an overawed arm

"Yet we may be sure they themselve in vain."

Telegraphing from Paris today the correspondent of the Daily News says that an old campaigner who came in at the northern railroad station this morning, describing the battle he saw Tucsday norning, said:
"Of one thing you can be assured, murderous as was the German onslaught, their attack was repulsed."

Dattle

Heavy Losses in Battle.

pared to hear of heavy losses." The correspondent said that a French chauffeur, attached to the general staff, arrived in the French capital from the north and made the following statement "The German advance has been checked by their terrible losses during the past few days. They even asked for an armissive to bury their dead."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Com-

cumstance regarding the position in which the allied armies now find themp.m.-The Petit Parisien today says

War Office Statement.

The following official statement was issued by the war office last night: "On our left wing, as a result of the turning movement of the German army that the Germans are bringing toward the forts of Paris. They have made an effort which nearly deserves to be called toward the south and southwest. In the caperhuman. Nothing like it ever before was seen in war.

"Yet we may be sure they have spent themseive in vain." the enemy momentarily. In the center and on our right the situation remains

and on our right the situation remains unchanged.

"An American committee, organized by the American ambassador, and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proof that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable to his government a report on the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity. Continuing, this correspondent says: which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of The Hague, signed by Germany itself.

Ask U. S. to Protest. "The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to

GERMANS WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF PARIS, REPORT OF REFUGEES

PARIS, September 2 (3:58 a.m.).—The | cannon. The crowds became so great exodus of Parisians continues from the that the police were obliged to clear D'Orsay and Des Invalides stations, but the streets adjoining the stations, it is not greater than the influx, at the which, however, did not prevent an north stations, of refugees from Bel- enthusiastic manifestation at the sight gium and northern France, mingled of two English generals who had

with returning wounded.

Nearly the total population of the departments of North Oise and Seine-bi-Oise have fied at the first sound of miles southeast of Compeigne report